The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXII.—NO 36 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899. PRICE THREE CENTS

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CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

President McKinley returned to Washington Saturday afternoon, but left to-day for Philadelphia, to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R. He kept so thoroughly in touch with all important public matters during his absence that he found only routine business on his desk when he returned. He had informal talks with all the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Long, who is not in the city, and there was a regular Cabinet meeting to-day. He also heard a verbal report by President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission. He anticipates a pleasant time at the encampment owing to the large number of old friends he will meet there.

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Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau completed his annual report before leaving for the G. A. R. encampment, and copies of the document will probably be distributed among the veterans. There is more or less talk of the probability of an attack being made upon Commissioner Evans' method of administering the Pension Bureau, in the report of the G. A. R. committee, which made an investigation several months ago, and which will be submitted to the encampment; but Mr. Evans is confident that the Committee's report will show that he administe ed the laws properly, and that if there is any censure, it will be of the laws and not of him. The report of the Commissioner recommends the repeal of the law granting arrears of pensions to the widows of pensioners; he also recommends that the law shall be strictly enforced which requires every pension agent to prepare and mail to each pensioner whose pension is payable at his agency, a voucher fifteen days preceeding each quarterly pension day. The report says that during the present fiscal year, the arrears of work will be greatly diminished and that all claims will be made practically current. The report also expresses satisfaction with the work accomplished during the year, and says: "The work is in far better condition than at any time since I assumed charge of the Bureau, and it is believed that further progress will be attained by the system that has been instituted in the different divisions. No new rules of evidence have been introduced, but the work has been accomplished under prescribed rules of many years standing.

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Uncle Sam did pretty well for a summer month, in August which is usually dull in official as well as in private business. The Treasury receipts were $8,150,000 more than they were in August of last year, and the surplus for the month was $4,455,862. The amount of gold in the Treasury is larger than ever before, the exact figures being $248,757,971. These figures tell their own story of the prosperous condition of the government and of the country, and in the face of such a story, how ridiculous is the claim now being made by some Democrats, that the democrats have a chance to carry the country next year. To accept such a claim is to impeach the intelligence of the voters of this country, who have too vivid a rememberance of Cleveland times not to fully appreciate a good thing when they have it, and to vote for its continuance.

—

The most-talked of event in political circles, just now, is the buying of the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, by Mr. John R. McLean, whose actual residence is in Washington, but who has large property interests in Ohio corporations, and who is also the owner and nominal editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Republicans, including President McKinley, do not regard the nomination of McLean as an important factor in the gubernatorial campaign, because they believe that it has been from the day of the nomination of Judge Nash by the Republican convention of Ohio, only a question of how large a majority he would be given—there has never been and is not now the slightest doubt of his election. But the Bryan Democrats are in almost a state of panic. They do not trust McLean. They believe that he has secured this nomination as a part of the plot to defeat Bryan for the Democratic Presidential nomination, next year. They are too badly frightened to talk publicly, but among themselves, they are talking as hard as they can, and the wires have been kept hot with messages to the Bryan leaders, and to Mr. Bryan himself, containing plans to head off McLean's ambition. That Mr. McLean is a multi-millionaire everybody knows, but why he should be willing to spend any portion of his millions to get the empty honor of a Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, the Vice-Presidency, or even the Presidency, is something beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. But he has already made a start in lavish expenditures for a very empty honor, and that is what is worrying the Bryanites.

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Secretary Root hopes and believes that the situation in Cuba will warrant the holding of municipal elections not later than next May.

"This," remarked the huntsman as he proceeded to deprive the dead elk of his antlers, "is where I get ahead of the game."

It may be no crime for a girl to give herself a haughty air, but it's certainly a miss demeanor.

It may seem strange, but there are no flies on the sweet girl.

Never Throw Away a Newspaper.

Once read, marked, learned and inwardly digested, the use of the newspaper is by no means over, and the careful housekeeper need never complain of the accumulation as long as she has a house to keep warm and comfortable in the winter, and woolens and furs and furniture to protect against moths in the summer.

A newspaper's power of retaining heat is now well enough known, especially among the poorer classes, who might utilize newspapers in a hundred different ways. When placed between layers of cotton they make especially warm bed coverings, and also have the advantage of adding no weight. As a lining to carpets they are invaluable, as they are clean, mothproof and impervious to air. On cool autumn nights at summer hotels and boarding houses where the single pair of blankets provided is inadequate, it will be found that a layer of newspapers put between them will double the pro ection. Thin jackets may have chest and back protectors inserted under the lining with excellent results, while a sole of newspaper, cut and fitted to the inside of a shoe, is a great preventative of cold feet.

As a last tribute to its virtues, here is an excellent remedy for toothache: Take a twisted piece of newspaper, light it and over the slowly burning flame hold the inside of a pewter spoon. After the piece of paper has burned out, there will be found a yellowish deposit on the spoon; take this up on a bit of cotton and apply it to the aching tooth.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

Born Equal But Not Free.

The Chicago Post.

"Here is a curious error," said the schoolboy, as he laid down his "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and turned to the encyclopaedia. "The author uses the expression 'All men are born free and equal.'"

"Well, what is the matter with that?" inquired the schoolboy's uncle.

"Why, the quotation should be: 'All men are born equal.' There is no 'free' in it."

"Do you mean to tell me that Jefferson did not write 'free and equal' in the Declaration?"

"That's what he didn't."

"I will bet you"—

"Don't do it, uncle. Remember you have a family to support and they will need all your money. The word 'free' does not occur there, see!" And he placed a big book before his misguided relative.

"Oh, I know better. I will get a copy of the Constitution in one of my old books. I have heard that quoted so often that I know what I am talking about."

"You have heard it quoted wrong every time you heard the 'free' in it."

After they had found the good and reliable old book and all the rest of the authorities, the uncle unraciously gave up. But he hated to do so. It seems impossible to correct that wrong impression. The boy was right. Yet people go on indefinitely making a "free" and inaccurate quotation.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

Owed His Dinner to a Bugle.

New York Tribune.

While the United States Steamer Broklyn is being repaired shore leave is given in turn to batches of sailors. One man, who lives in this city on the East side and who was allowed to remain with his family for two or three days, invited a shipmate to take dinner with him last Sunday. Unfortunately the shipmate lost the address, and could remember only the name of the street. Reaching the street he wandered up and down, asking every other person he met if they knew the house where a sailor of the Brooklyn lived. None knew. The man, nonplussed, was about to give up the search, when he observed a youth sitting on a stoop amusing himself with an old battered bugle. A thought struck the sailor. "Lend me that a minute," he said to the young man, as he grasped the horn. Putting it to his lips he sounded with all his might the dinner call of the Brooklyn. Sure enough, two or three seconds later from a window not fifty yards away, a head was thrust, and a strong lusty voice called out: "Ship ahoy! Full speed ahead up here. Mess has been waiting half an hour for you."

EASE AND DISEASE

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physicial organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples, and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad

September 7 and 21 and October 5 and 19 are the dates of the remaining Pennsylvania Railroad popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and intermediate points.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stopover will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins within the limit returning.

A special train of Pullman cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1.00 on September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For pamphlets giving full information and hotels, and for time of connecting trains, apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Up to August 1st last the deaths in our army in the Philippines numbered 725, or rather less than 2½ per cent. of the whole number of troops on the islands. Of the dead 253 were killed in battle, 92 died of wounds and 380 succumbed to disease.

It is probable that most of the guesses at the population of the United States which next year's census will show are too high. These estimates generally range from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 for this country proper, not including the population of our new possessions. There is one thing which persons are liable to overlookin prognosticating the next census, and it is an important bearing on the subject. It is the fact that the last census showed a greatly decreased birth rate in this country. It is probable that the census next year will show a still larger decrease of the ratio. Mr. H. T. Newcomb, an eminent statistician, is convinced that the rate of growth of the country's population has been less in this than in any preceding decade. He estimates the population in 1900 at 74,000,000, which will be an increase of 18 94 per cent. for ten years, a much lower rate than any former ten years have shown.

If Dreyfus is innocent, and it is generally believed that he is, he is the worst abused man of the century. While France is internally torn up over the affair, the whole world is little less interested, as is shown by the voluminous reports of the trial daily presented wherever newspapers are printed and read. To the average American reader the most remarkable feature of the Dreyfus trial was the Judge acting as prosecuting attorney. It is difficult for one accustomed to the Anglo Saxon usage to understand courts conducted on the old Latin theory that the man whom the State has arraigned must be guilty and that the Judge is not a judge in our sense, but an officer of the State charged with the duty of preventing guilt from escaping punishment. There is something to be said for the old Latin system, just as there is something to be said against our system, which carried to extremes often makes the escape of obvious guilt extremely easy.

THE IRON FAMINE

A striking phenomenon of the present industrial and commercial boom in the United States is the iron famine. The demand for pig iron, steel, rails and structural shapes is so far in excess of the domestic supply that importations from England are again being made. Prices for ore and metal soar to heights unknown for years, and the profits of iron men are extraordinary. The furnaces and mills have not only sold all their accumulated product, but they have sold their future product for a period extending well into the year 1900. Many producers are importuned for iron they cannot supply and price has almost ceased to be a consideration with buyers, whose needs are very pressing. "Prices are steadily advancing all along the line," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "with all indications pointing to much higher values. This year will undoubtedly be the best year both as regards output and profits that the iron trade has ever known. The earnings of some of the largest companies will be enormous. Some plants will earn nearly enough money this year to pay for their entire investment. The wonderful prosperity in the iron trade has been a godsend to many small concerns who have been practically lifeless for years. Of course, it is admitted by everybody that the present condition cannot last indefinitely, but it looks very much as though it would continue for the first half of next year at least."

Southern pig iron which sold a short time ago for $9 and $10 a ton now brings $19. Bessemer pig which in January sold in Pittsburg at $11 now brings $23 a ton. Ordinary Bessemer steel, which is the cheapest kind made, sells now at Pittsburg at $38 a ton, which is an advance of $23 a ton over the low price reached during the recent period of depression. Ordinary grades of open-hearth steel sell close to $45 a ton, and special grades have sold up to $50 and higher.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 10, "An Early Epworth Leaguer"—Text, II Tim. iii, 10-17.

"From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures." When Paul visited Antioch, in Pisidia, Lystia, Iconium and Derbe on his first missionary tour, there was a boy in the crowds which listened to the Christian missionary's words who was deeply impressed by the new doctrines, and especially by the meekness and patience with which the preacher endured the persecutions by which his very life was threatened by the mob.

On a second journey to the same place Paul found this young man Timothy and took him as a traveling companion and helper in his life work as a traveling evangelist.

The two letters of the apostle written to his "son in the gospel," which we have in the Bible, are of great value to us at this time, as they must have been to Timothy when he received them. They do more than show the tender love of the aged master for his pupil. They reveal principles of divine truth in different phases and in new applications not so fully treated in any other part of the Bible.

Timothy had a godly mother, Eunice, and grandmother, Lois. His father was a Greek. From earliest boyhood the services of the synagogue had made him familiar with the Hebrew Scriptures, and he had earnest faith in the promises of God that a Messiah should come to redeem Israel. He was a boy who by his own choice inclined to the pure and elevating things of his Jewish lineage rather than to the vices and customs of his heathen surroundings and Grecian parentage.

He is a good type of the young Christian manhood of all lands and times. He was earnestly loyal to convictions of right and duty. He was resourceful and reliable. Tact and discretion in managing difficult persons and situations are apparent in his dealings. He was deeply and truly devoted to Jesus Christ and the cause of God among men—not a dreamer, but a thoughtful man of affairs.

He is an excellent example to us Leaguers. These two letters form a handbook of sound advice for us as young Christians of the Timothy type.

Bishop John M. Walden.

For two years past the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Europe has been under his supervision. He has made only occasional visits to the United States, as the duties of his office demanded. The conferences in Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have been held by him, and

BISHOP JOHN M. WALDEN.

much has been done by personal contact with preachers and people to assist the work. He is 68 years old, but still vigorous in mind and body. His training has given him eminent fitness for the position he occupies. He graduated in 1852 at the age of 21 years. He taught school, engaged in newspaper work, was in Kansas in the troublous times when the fate of the state was in the balance. He joined conference in 1858 and became pastor, presiding elder, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society and in 1868 one of the western book agents. He was a delegate to general conference in 1868, 1872 and 1876 and was elected bishop in 1884. He has made a tour of the world, superintending mission work in Japan, Korea, China and India.

Loss of Appetite.

Hunger is a sign of health. When one loses appetite, there is sure to be disease near at hand. This is equally true of mind and soul matters as of body. Relish for good and pure things is a sign of a healthy soul. Appetite for clean thought and intellectual action argues vigor and virility of mind. Exercise of any and every power is necessary to retain it in tone and preserve it. Disuse of any organ of the body or capability of the person will end in its weakness or positive loss. The religious nature must be cultivated, or it will become paralyzed and dead. No one becomes strong and efficient in Christian virtue except by persistent and long practice of the Christian virtues. Our life should be well rounded. We have many sides to our nature. None should be neglected. We need the whole armor of God, and every part of our being should be developed to support the divine panoply. If relish for any good thing is lacking, take warning and correct the evil.

Overlooking.

We often miss opportunities because we are looking too far away. They mainly lie just at our feet. No one has to seek far for a chance. Some chance is ever at hand. Small it may be, not so attractive as we desire, but yet a chance. If despised and rejected, it often blocks all passage to better and greater openings. If the present occasion is seized and made the most possible of, enlarged spheres are sure to result and unexpected privileges rise from the little faithfully done.

No Right To Ugliness

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Hag. ii, 1-9—Memory Verses, 4, 5—Golden Text, Hag. ii, 4—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by the prophet Haggai, saying." Our last lesson said that the enemies of God and of the Jews caused the work on the temple to cease till the second year of Darius, but that then God raised up Haggai and Zechariah to encourage the people to resume the work (Ez. iv, 24; v, 1). It is also written in Ez. v, 5, that although the enemies again sought to cause the work to cease the eye of their God was upon the Jews, and this time He did not suffer the enemies to triumph. In this short prophecy of 38 verses the expressions, Thus saith the Lord, or The word of the Lord came, or their equivalent, are found 25 times, marvelously emphasizing the truth that this is all the Lord's doing.

2. "Speak now to Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua, the son of Josedach, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying." It was not for Haggai to ask, How will they receive it? or, What will they think of me? He had only to preach the preaching that God bade him (Jonah iii, 2) and trust God, who gave him the message to manage His own affairs. It would be well for all preachers to act thus: Receive the message from God, deliver it in His name in the power of the Spirit and be sure that it will not return to Him void, but accomplish His pleasure and prosper in that whereto He sends it (Isa. lv, 11). This would give great quietness in service because of confidence in God (Isa. xxx, 15; xxxii, 17).

3. "Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory and how do ye see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?" The contrast between the first temple and the present condition of things was so great that the elders who had seen the first house could not refrain from weeping (Ez. iii, 12, 13). Things did look very discouraging, and when we look only at what our eyes see we will be very apt to be either overmuch puffed up or cast down. It is only as we see God alone and believe His word, regardless of feelings or circumstances, that we can ever be established and not discouraged (II Chron. xx, 20; Isa. vii, 9; Rom. iv, 19-21).

4. "Yet now be strong O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord, and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest, and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts." A most remarkable verse truly! Three times "saith the Lord" and three times "be strong," because of the Lord's presence. The "yet" with which the verse begins takes us to Hab. iii, 17, 18, where we hear the prophet saying, Though vines, olives, figs, flocks and herds all fail, yet I will rejoice in the Lord; or to Ps. lxxiii, 22, 23, where the writer, though despising himself because he felt like a poor, ignorant beast, said, Nevertheless, I am continually with Thee: Thou hast holden me by my right hand.

5. "According to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so My Spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not." Not our faithfulness, but His, is the only ground of comfort. He abideth faithful, He cannot deny Himself (II Tim. ii, 13). David, in his last hours, found no comfort in himself or in his life which he had lived, but said, Yet hath He made with me an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure, for this is all my salvation and all my desire (II Sam. xxiii, 5). The love of the Spirit (Rom. xv, 30) is one of our greatest comforts, though not spoken of as much as the love of the Father or the Son. There is boundless comfort in our Lord's assurance, "Because I live ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19), assuring us that however weak and unworthy in ourselves He is our life, His faithfulness our strength.

6. "For thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land." In verse 21 this shaking is again mentioned. From Joel iii, 16, and Heb. xii, 26, and their contexts we conclude that whatever germinant accomplishments these words may already have had the fulfillment of them is yet future and associated with the day of the Lord and the coming of Christ in glory. I think it probable that the "little while" of this verse was that which He referred to in John xvi, 16-19, but one will say how could He say a little while or quickly (Rev. xxii, 7, 12, 20) when He knew it would be perhaps 2,000 years or more? According to II Pet. iii, 8, our Lord has not been gone two days yet, and if He comes back on the third day that will indeed be quickly.

7. "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come, and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." We know that our Lord came to the temple and taught in the temple when He was here in humiliation, and the disciples (at least three of them) beheld His glory (John i, 14), but the temple was not filled with glory, neither did He shake all nations. But in the day of the Lord's vengeance and the time of recompense for the controversy of Zion His indignation shall be upon all nations (Isa. xxxiv, 2, 8).

8. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts." They were not therefore to be perplexed about the necessary funds, for He who owns the silver and the gold had ordered the work to be done, and He would provide. Even Darius had been led to decree that of the king's goods expenses should be given unto these men and of bullocks, rams, lambs, wheat, salt, wine and oil, that which they have need of day by day without fail (Ezra vi, 8, 9). If our first desire is always the kingdom of God and His righteousness, we may be sure that all the necessary funds and wherewithal for His work will certainly be forthcoming as needed.

9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The temple of Solomon was filled with the glory of the Lord, but we do not read that this temple of the restoration was, or Herod's temple, though to the latter Christ came in humiliation and on two occasions cleansed it, but the temple that is yet to be shall see His glory, and Jerusalem shall be called Jehovah-shammah, the Lord is there (Ezek. xliii, 2-7; xlviii, 35). Christ is now the peace of every believer (Eph. ii, 14; Rom. v, 1), but when He shall sit upon the throne of David of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end (Isa. ix, 6, 7).

STOMACH Out of Order? Can't Eat, Sleep or Work?

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 10—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—An early Christian Endeavorer.—II Tim. iii, 10-17. (A union meeting with the junior society.)

Timothy is the illustration used of an early Christian Endeavorer. A study of his training, character and life will prove the wisdom of the selection of Timothy as an early endeavorer. He was born at Lystra or Derbe. His father was a Greek and probably died when Timothy was a babe. His mother was a Jewess named Eunice, and her mother was named Lois. The care and training of Timothy devolved upon his mother and grandmother. His training was therefore decidedly Jewish when Paul and Barnabas were in Lycaonia (Acts xiv, 6). Timothy and his mother received the gospel with "unfeigned faith." Seven years later, when Paul returned and Timothy had grown to young manhood, he was set apart to the work of an evangelist. He then became a companion and colaborer with Paul and was signally consecrated and devoted. Later he was stationed at Ephesus to check the heresies and licentiousness of the Ephesian church. Tradition says that he continued here as pastor of the church of Ephesus and died a martyr's death under Domitian or Nerva.

In what did Timothy resemble a Junior Endeavorer?

1. Timothy's religious training began in his childhood. That Timothy might stand steadfast in the faith amid the heresies of Ephesus Paul reminded him that "from a babe thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." The Junior Endeavorer begins early to be religiously trained and taught, and the Holy Scriptures should be his principal religious textbook. He should begin early to commit God's word to memory.

2. Timothy as an early Endeavorer had good teachers. Paul speaks of those of whom Timothy had learned his religious truths. Whether the apostle refers to the Holy Spirit, to himself or Timothy's mother and grandmother is a matter of difference of opinion. But Timothy was taught by all. The Holy Ghost taught him, Paul taught him, and his dear ones taught him. They understood what they taught and whom they taught. They knew the Holy Scriptures and understood child life, which every successful teacher of children must do. They taught by example as well as precept. Paul, Eunice and Lois exemplified to Timothy the Scriptural truths which they taught him. No one should presume to train children unless he knows what he teaches, whom he teaches and exemplifies in his own life that which he teaches.

3. Timothy was a working Endeavorer. He soon developed evangelistic talent and was placed on that committee and was a great success as a missionary and an evangelist. Juniors must work as well as be taught.

4. Timothy's life was molded and determined by the lately hard training he received. Junior work is a failure unless it produces character. A Christian character should be the aim of all Junior work, and Christ should be the great model, constantly held up before all Endeavorers.

Bible Readings.—Deut. v, 16; I Sam. i, 20-28; iii, 1-14; II Kings xxii, 1-6; Ps. i, 1-6; viii, 1-8; Prov. i, 8-16; vi, 20-23; xxii, 1; Eccl. xii, 1; Eph. vi, 1-3; Col. iii, 20.

True Friendship.

True friendship is born from true character. He or she who is true to self is true to everybody. Those who prove themselves to be always loyal, always true, frank and upright toward us, yet kind—not afraid to compliment us and not afraid to reprove us for our own good—are what Alcott beautifully terms them, "The leaders of the bosom, being more ourselves that we are, and we compliment our affections in theirs." Love is the synonym of God, and friendship is so closely akin to it that love clothes it in its own beauty. If we were more earnest in exercising the true spirit of religion, true friendship would not be such a rare thing, and he world would be made the brighter and truer. —Julia Teresa Butler in Catholic Universe.

His Name.

There is an old legend of an enchanted cup filled with poison and put treacherously into a king's hand. He signed the sign of the cross and named the name of God over it, and it shivered in his grasp. Do you take this name of the Lord as a test? Name Him over many a cup which you are eager to drink of, and the glittering fragments will lie at your feet and the poison be spilled on the ground. What you cannot lift before His pure eyes and think of Him while you enjoy, is not for you.—Alexander Maclaren, D. D.

The Ingenuousness of Childhood.

Children are single minded an dsimple. The ingenuousness of childhood is one of its charms. Insincerity and pretense are foreign to the child, and its life is a transparent one. In this respect we all need to become as little children. The shams with which our life is filled should be flung away. The deceptions of foolish pride should be dropped, and we should live one with another in the simplicity of childhood. Only thus may we know the happiness that belongs to none but the absolutely honest.—Evangelist.

Called to Account.

Just as the tiny shells make up the chalk hills and the chalk hills together make up the range, so the trifling actions make up the whole account, and each of these must be pulled asunder separately. You had an hour to spare the other day—what did you do? You had a voice—how did you use it? You had a pen—you could use that—how did you employ it? Each particular shall be brought out, and there shall be demanded an account for each one.—Spurgeon.

"Trust not to appearance," but put your faith in Hood" Sarsaparilla, which never disappoints. It is the best medicine money can buy.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Thirty-third Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia on September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Philadelphia, at rate of single fare for the round trip, except that the fare from New York and Baltimore will be $3; from Newark, N. J., $2.85; from Elizabeth, N. J., $2.75, and proportionate rates from intermediate points.

Tickets will be sold on September 2, 3, 4, and 5, good to return until September 12, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive.

SIDE TRIPS.

Tickets for side trips to Washington, Old Point Comfort, Gettysburg, Antietam, and Virginia battlefields will also be sold at greatly reduced rates.

I know a girl with turnip nose,
A girl I fain would cauliflower;
No corn dare grow upon her toe,
She has, forsooth a princely dower.
She's hard to beet on land or seas,
But lettuce now, I pray, beseech
The aid of Muses to appease
Her appetite, for she's a peach.

A Comedy of Errors.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There was an accident on Portland street the other day and this is how it happened: A tramp walking up the street saw a benevolent looking wheelman riding down and started to head him off. Just then a dog on the same side of the street noticed a cat on the opposite side and made for it. The dog didn't notice the tramp and the wheelman took no account of the dog. The result was that the dog went between the legs of the tramp and rolled that individual over on his back. The wheelman struck dog and tramp, and took a header over them. The wheelman struck frantically at the dog and his blow landed on the nose of the tramp, while the dog made an assault on the tramp, and missing him made life exciting for the wheelman. At last they untangled themselves and the tramp and the wheelman trailed bad language one up and the other down the street, while the dog stood and growled at both. Meanwhile the cat emerged from a hole in the lumber pile where she had taken refuge and watched the three with evident interest.

His Life Was Saved

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Vaughan's Pharmacy; every bottle guaranteed.

"Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends"

If you do your light will soon be gone and you will be in the dark. Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps people who are overworked and tired.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

Photographic.

The celebrated Cyclone Cameras are being used by amateurs and professionals all over the civilized world. The most compact and least complicated of any in the market. A child can operate them. Plain and Complete Instructions go with each Camera. Size of pictures 2½x2½ up to 5x7. Price $3.50 up. Nothing on earth will give you or a friend to whom presented more pleasure than one of these Cameras. Write for Illustrated Catalogue with full descriptions. Prices &c.

Marsh Mfg, Co., 542 W. Lake St. Chicago.

Wigwag—There's a man who would have made a name for himself if it hadn't been for the saloon. Watson—I see. It presented a bar to his success, eh?

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware,

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 9, 1899

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

The TRANSCRIPT has said little, too little in fact, as to its subscription accounts. One reason has been the protracted illness of the editor. Bills are being sent out now, however, as fast as they can be reached and early replies are requested. Where subscriptions have been running for an extended time and no notice is taken of the bills sent they will be put in the hands of collectors. Such a cause is positively necessary. Of subscription accounts an experienced newspaper man writes:

"The practice of continuing subscriptions, indefinitely made, year after year is a bad one. Two or three years is the average limit of man's memory, when it comes to ordering newspapers sent him. If his delinquency runs beyond that limit, he forgets that he ordered the paper and in many cases will swear that he never ordered it. The larger his delinquency bill, the surer he is and the harder he will swear that he never ordered it. This is a fact and a condition of human nature that must be recognized as a factor in the newspaper business.

"Nor can credit ever be eliminated from the newspaper business. It likewise is a condition which must be recognized. But there is a middle ground where the publisher may tread safely. It is temperance in credit, extension. Radicalism in advance payment and intemperance in credits go hand-in-hand in inviting failure in not only the newspaper business, but also in every other branch of commercial life.

"The middle ground—the temperate position—is safe."

Recent reference to a "hard case," a man who has had favors aside from the money he owes the TRANSCRIPT, who has means, who has not paid a cent for all these years, brought two wondering and good-paying patrons to the office with the inquiry, "Is it I?" Look at the label of your paper and let it answer the question. None who pay regularly even though a trifle tardily are meant by this notice. It is the long standing obligations, for such they are, that makes the heart sick.

Again we take to ourselves a share of the responsibility where bills which should have been sent and were not; bills which are paid upon presentation. Illness is the only plea to offer those subscribers, but here is the statement.

COMPARE the date of the label on your paper with your last payment of subscription and if any discrepancy exists notify the office—the sooner the greater our obligation.

McKENDREE DOWNHAM.

By the incorporation of the New Castle and Delaware City Railway Co. The two "cities" have the expectancy of early trolley communication by Wilmington and Chester with Philadelphia. They are to be congratulated, but what is the trouble with taking Port Penn, Odessa, Middletown, and Townsend in on a line to Smyrna to meet the trolley for Kent county there? Such a line of connection must pay and the people want it. Send along the trolley.

THE statements made this week of allowances of hundreds of dollars by the Levy Court for taxes assessed three, four or five years ago, as being uncollected or not collectable, is witness sufficient to condemn the miserable system of county finances through which so much of the people's money is wasted. For once the people should be sensible enough at the next election to elect men to the Legislature able and willing to reform the county financial systems.

Gov. Tunnell has issued a proclamation, requesting the citizens of the State of Delaware to contribute to the relief of the sufferers in the island of Porto Rico, which was recently devastated by a hurricane, by donating food, money or clothing, but he, or Secretary of State Hughes, would confine his appeal to Democrats, or at least to the readers of Democratic papers, since the proclamation was published only in those papers. The TRANSCRIPT has recollection of publishing gratitously a proclamation for Secretary Hughes, it being sent with the statement that there were no funds to pay for it and being charitable like the last. There seems little charity in so doing, however, for when there are funds for payment only the readers of partisan papers of one side are addressed.

MANY of the Democratic papers are again at work to aid Addicksism. They are abusing and misrepresenting all Republicans, Addicks of course included, but there are those who believe this is a mere blind, and what Farrow, Clark and King did in the last Legislature these papers, or a part of them, are ready to repeat. One Republican paper has charged that an alliance between Addicks and a Democrat who aspires to the United States Senate already exists. The question for the people to answer is, What are you going to do about it? There is enough virtue and patriotism in Delaware to defeat Addicksism boodle and all unholy alliances if they will but act together. To fight separately means perhaps the defeat of true Republicanism and true Democracy, and the elevation of corruption. The question for honest Democratic editors to consider is whether it will pay to offend with untrue partisan charges those Republicans who have proven their patriotism. Republicans can win in Delaware hands down with Addicks in "Jerico" or any other place out of the contest, election statistics prove this, but the Addicksities can never win with the self-respecting element of the Republican Party against them. One of Addicks' subsidized organs says "the Union Republican Party was formed in 1896." We remember the occasion; J. Edward Addicks stood at the door of the Kent County Court Room and himself called out to the delegates, some honestly elected and others elected by bribery, "All the Addicks men come in here." They and their successors united their political fortunes with one man and the Republicans who are opposed to a one man party we call self-respecting Republicans.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

"A boss is not a leader, and cannot be made one," says the Dover Index. "If he be successful, he is simply a boss, that is all. No party needs a boss, but every party must have a leader."

The Ohio Democratic State Conventoin named John R. McLean for Governor, but the Convention broke away from him when it came to make up a platform. Bryan's followers were strong enough to give him an empathic endorsement, as well as to pronounce in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 "independent of all other nations in the world." The issues and candidates of 1900 are probably set forth in the platforms of the Republicans of Pennsylvania and the Democrats of Ohio. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have declared the renomination of President McKinley, for the adoption of the gold standard and for expansion. The Democrats of Ohio have declared for the renomination of Bryan, for the free coinage of silver and against expansion. There is scarcely any doubt that the National Conventions of the two parties will follow these leads.

MY MARYLAND.

A savings bank is projected for Galena, Kent county.

At Iron Hill, in Cecil county, Mr. Robert Scott is living at the age of 90 years, and his neighbor, Stephen Pluck, is his his junior by two months, both still active men.

Elk river is so rapidly filling up that vessels of ordinary size cannot reach the wharves at Elkton. The business interests complain that they have been neglected by Congress.

Miss Anne E. Culp, daughter of Mrs. Sallie Culp, of near Cecilton, and Mr. John W. Taylor, of Baltimore, were married Tuesday.

Four hundred thousand persons have visited Tolchester during the past season. The last excursion took place on Sunday, when three steamers of the Tolchester fleet carried 5,000 persons to the resort.

R. B. Merritt, of Warwick, has enlarged and greatly improved his dwelling in that town, now occupied by Powell F. Johns. Israel Gunkel, one of the leading merchants of the same place, has purchashed the Dixon property and will shortly erect a handsome store buiding.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Spry, of Sassafras, Kent County, met with a painful accident several days ago. While driving along the public road a hog rushed from a thorn hedge and frightened the horse. The animal dashed off at full speed, upset the carriage and threw the occupants to the roadside. Mrs. Spry was badly cut about the face and head.

The Caroline County Democratic Convention reassembled in Denton Tuesday and the following ticket was nominated:

House of Delegates—Calvin Satterfield and J. Frank Lednum.

State's Attorney—Henry R. Lewis.

Judges of Orphans' Court—Thomas L. Day, Dr. Enoch George and Jesse T. Dennis.

Sheriff—Edward W. Liden.

County Commissioner — James B. Wright.

Surveyor—Clarence Deen.

The Republican State Convention met in Baltimore Tuesday at noon and renominated Gov. Lowndes, for governor, Comptroller Goldsborough for comptroller, and Hon. John Y. Findlay, for attorney general. The main points of the platform are as follows: The police reorganization in Baltimore, the revision of the reassessment law, a lowering of the State rate of taxation, a rehearsal of the good legislation which the Republican party has given the State, an indorsement of the State Treasurer's election and the pledging of the party to the reelection of Gen. Shryock as treasurer, and on national issues a flat and square endorsement of the single gold standard, an indorsement of the National Administration, with the belief that the Philippines should be conquered and held until they are able to establish a stable government for themselves.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NECROLOGY

DAVID STEWART, M.D.

The funeral of Dr. David Stewart occured Sept. 5th from his late residence in Port Penn at 2. p. m. The services were conducted by Rev. O. A. Gillingham, pastor of the church, and Rev. S. B. Wylie, of New Castle. The pall bearers were four of the sons of Dr. Stewart: Dr. David Stewart, Jr., Rufus Stewart, T. Dale Stewart, and Rev. K. J. Stewart, also Joseph Cleaver and John B. Vandegrift. He was laid in the family cemetery and many relatives and friends followed him to the grave.

The services were simple and beautiful. The hymns sung were "How blest the righteous when he dies," and "Why do we mourn departing friends."

Remarks of Rev. O. A. Gillingham, at the funeral of Dr. David Stewart Sept. 5th 1899. Job 5: 29; "Thou shalt come to the grave in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Death is always more or less affecting. To whatever other impressions the mind fails to respond, it is always touched by death; we are so constituted that the very mention of death generally casts a gloom over us. But however true these facts may be in general, there is something grand and glorious in the death of the aged christian; when the unripened grain is cut down, we feel justified in an expression of regret; but when the grain is yellow and ripe for the harvest we cannot but approve its being garnered. Many of God's people are called home in early life, even in infancy, and we cannot but feel that they are among his brightest jewels; they are his, and he takes them according to the pleasure of his own will; but length of days and long life is promised the people of God as one of their peculiar blessings; this promise was made to Abraham, and repeated to other of the old Testament worthies who walked and talked with God; it has been extended and fulfilled to many of the saints in all generations. Long life is also promised as a reward for honor and obedience to parental authority; and from a merely human stand point, old age on the part of the good and prudent, is to be desired; it lengthens their opportunities for doing good; their experience is worth much to those with whom they associate; an aged christian is a pillar of strength in whatever community his lot may be cast. Our text presents the death of a saint ripe in years and in good works—ready to be gathered home to his God; in this particular it is in happy keeping with the death of him whose memory we honor to-day; especially is the word "ripe" appropriate to this occasion. As to years, Dr. Stewart had lived his three-score and ten, and almost seventeen years of borrowed time; for beneficent reasons which we are not able to divine, God granted him more than man's alloted time; he had followed his own generation to the sepulchre, but was himself spared to mingle with the next, and to give it his counsel.

Though reared and schooled in a former generation, he was not dull to the needs of the present.

While we are unable to fathom the Divine purpose in extending the life of this saint through so many years, yet we feel safe in affirming that it was in the interest of his kingdom. Occasionally we see a rugged, old oak, that has withstood the storms of many years, which has been spared by the woodsman from the primitive forest, as a landmark; it reminds us of these aged men who have outlived their own generation they seemed to be spared by time, who wields the sickle of death, as moral landmarks from which the rising generation are to take their bearings. The world and the church has need of these men of God as long as he will spare them; well may we lament that the old landmarks are being removed so rapidly. This community, and the church, of which the departed was an honored member, and in which he was a faithful official, were greatly blessed because of these years of ripe christian character and experience; his long service of more than sixty years in the eldership, made his counsel valuable, and his judgment respected; his vigor and energy in be half of his church duties were retained until his last illness; his last active services were in behalf of his master's kingdom, and the church that he loved. Like the true soldier of the cross he was "faithful unto death," and we have every assurance that he is now wearing an unfading "crown of life." Only of the mature Christian may it be said that he is ripe for death; the sinner may be ripe for destruction, but not for death; length of years is nothing to the credit of the sinner, it only increases his responsibility: but, unlike the sinner, the saint who has spent his life and energies in the service of his God, can say with Simeon, whose desire had been fulfilled, "let now thy servant depart in peace," and that peace was vouchsafed to him who has departed, leaving his mortal remains now before us; his death was like that of some of the old Scriptual characters of whom it was said "He fell on sleep."

The Christian who has spent a life of service in the interests of his Redeemer's kingdom is ripe for translation from the earthly to the heavenly kingdom; it is true that the body of the departed will be committed to the grave where it will rest until the resurrection call but the soul, like the ripe grain, is gathered into God's garner where it remains in close union and communion with its Saviour God. To-day the soul of the departed is in Paradise and that estate is far better than this. Deliverance has come; the captive, retained so long in the earthly prison house, has been set free and is gone home to mingle with the spirits of just men made perfect: there, associated with those who, like him, were faithful and useful in the church while on earth, he waits to extend the hand of fellowship as was his wont while here. Hitherto we have been accustomed to think of this father in the church as he occupied his wonted place in the sanctuary or passed the sacred elements to those who assembled about the spread table of our blessed Lord; we shall continue to think of him thus, but also as a citizen of the upper kingdom: clothed in his Saviour's righteousness, he has gone to meet him whom he had served so long; like the ripe shock of corn, he has been gathered in his season.

Dr. David Stewart, the subject of these remarks, was born in Port Penn, February 14, 1813, in the house adjacent to this; at the age of fourteen he united with the church at New Castle and at once began his church career by teaching in the Sabbath school of that place; at the age of twenty-five he was chosen to the important office of ruling elder in the First Church, Baltimore, serving subsequently in that capacity in the "Franklin Street" in that city and the Annapolis Church. In '62 he moved with his family to Port Penn where he was chosen and installed ruling elder and has served ever since with great profit to the church. Few men have enjoyed so long and useful a career in the church as he; he has been associated in intimate church relations with some of the most prominent Presbyterian ministers of the century including Drs. Nevins, Backus and Plumer, and connected with some of the advance movements of the church as the tract society and church extension. Dr Stewart was also prominent in medical and educational circles; for seven years he was vice-president of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.; the Government recognized his ability by appointing him inspector of drugs for the port of Baltimore; he enjoyed a wide reputation as a physician and chemist and his contributions to the religious and medical press were well received.

Thus we notice that his whole life and energies were spent in the interests of his God and the betterment of his race; if we were asked for the prominent characteristic of his life we would answer—his fidelity to his church. Though the greater part of his life was crowded with public and private duties, Dr. Stewart never slighted his religious duties; if there was a pastor in the church he always upheld his hand; if there were none, or the pastor absent, he was there to conduct service, doing it with dignity and profit; if the ship were in a storm he remained at the wheel trusting in his captain; one hand was on the pulpit, the other on the pews, as a churchman he was of the highest order.

Those of us who were associated with him and knew him best will miss Dr. Stewart most; like Elijah, he has been taken up, upon whom his mantle will fall is not concerning us now, but may he who receives it also receive a double portion of his spirit.

As to the deceased's private and domestic life it was beautiful; he took peculiar delight in the works of nature, was never better pleased than when in his garden, or among his vines; and in the evening sat watching the clouds in their peculiar varying forms and called them God's thoughts.

Dr. Stewart belonged to the olden school in manner—stern, yet gentle as a woman and as courteous as a Chesterfield. He was a brilliant conversationalist with whom no one ever conversed without profit, and his tongue was always clean.

But Dr. Stewart is not dead: he has left a godly and honored family to perpetuate his name, and by his good works he "being dead yet speaketh."

Like a shock of corn he has come to his grave in a full age.

GEORGE H. ROBERTSON.

Died at his home in Lumberton, Miss., Aug. 30, 1899, George H. Robertson, brother of Mrs. S. B. Foard, of Middletown, Del., and Mrs. A. N. Stavely, of Lynch, Md. [Elkton papers please copy.]

ISAAC CLEAVER.

The funeral of Isaac Cleaver, who died Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, took place Wednesday, Sept. 6th., at 10 A. M. The services were held in the Port Penn Presbyterian church of which he was a faithful member, and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. O. A. Gillingham. The text was Ex. I. 6. "And Joseph died and all that generation." Mr. Cleaver was the last male member of his family. He was in his 70th year, having been born Christmas Day.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, September 4, 1899.

Another Philadelphia Triumph And now Baldwin locomotives will run in France, though France has built such good ones at home that it took long to learn that ours were best. The first have been shipped, and will run on one of the state railways.

Philadelphia is first in so many things that it gives this store high ideals. First in the world—for good service, good store manners; first to lift merchandising out of the rut of haggling to the firm ground of fair exchange. First in offering large selection in all the kinds of goods handled. First to make prices least, by safe economies, and to confine itself exclusively to goods so reliable that we ask you to trade back for your money whatever does not fully meet your ideas.

This China Sale is very Important It appeals to every housekeeper in Philadelphia, or who can come to Philadelphia while this special selling continues.

Behind the sale, the work of getting ready—months of order placing and selection by our dual organization here and abroad. This movement means more work for workers at full wages; more work for storepeople at full wages, ease of mind but little money for the capitalists who own the works and must have not only big regular business, but orders in hand to keep their forces busy.

You are chief gainers—to the extent of

saving a fourth to a half from usual prices

Dinner Sets—

We have a wide variety of pretty Dinner Sets at the most popular prices, and the values are most remarkable.

Three styles at $5 a set.
Three styles at $6.50 a set.
Four styles at $8.50 a set.
Seven styles at $10 a set.
Three styles at $13 a set.

Cut Glass—

with silver-plated mountings—

Syrup pitchers, 50c and 75c each.
Salts and Peppers, 15c each.
Sugar Sifters, 50c each.
Mucilage Jars, 25c each.

Pressed Glass—

This Pressed Glass looks wonderfully like cut glass. The designs and shapes are unusually handsome, and one needs to look closely to be sure that they are not real cuttings. These prices—

Preserve Dishes, 35c a dozen.
Fruit Dishes, 10c to 25c each.
Celery Trays, 20c each.
Oil Cruets, 20c each.
Syrup Cans, 20c each.
Finger Bowls, $1 a dozen.
Fruit Bowls, 15c to 25c each.
Ice Cream Saucers, 50c a dozen.
Orange Bowls, 60c each.

Blankets are decidedly cheapest now

So are many other articles of **Bedding**

This twelfth annual Blanket Sale has the endorsement of experience, and the most hearty present appreciation.

For entirely logical reasons we can sell many lines of bedding at less prices now than in October and later. We avoid price comparisons, because rising markets keep one on the alert to know what each day's values are. These Blankets we bought last February—the mills have woven them as they found time since. Instead of sharing the advances, as a rule the Blankets are cheaper than we ever knew them. Such lots will be quickly taken. Will you have secured your part?

White Blankets—

The "Chipley"—warm, well made. White Blankets; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $1.75 a pair; 70x80 inches, weight 5 lbs., $2 a pair.

The "Manheim"—good looking White Blankets; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $2.25 a pair; 70x82 inches, weight 5 lbs., $2.75 a pair.

The "Irvington"—fine and soft White Blankets; 60x76 inches, weight 4½ lbs., $2.75 a pair; 72x84 inches, weight, 5½ lbs., $3.25 a pair.

The "Physician's Favorite"—pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x80 inches, weight 4½ lbs., $3.25 a pair; 72x84 inches, weight 5½ lbs., $4 a pair.

The "Lansdowne"—pure wool; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair; 74x84 inches, weight 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Wynnewood"—very soft and slightly; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $4 a pair; 70x82 inches, weight 5 lbs., $4.50 a pair; 78x84 inches, weight 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Lindenhurst"—pink and blue borders; 78x84 inches, weight 6 lbs., $6 a pair; 84x84 inches, weight 7 lbs., $7.50 a pair.

The "Rittenhouse"—weight 8 lbs., extra large size, 82x88 inches, $10 a pair.

Colored Blankets—

The "Silverton" Gray Blankets; 60x80 inches, weight 4½ lbs., $1.75 a pair; 72x84 inches, weight 5½ lbs., $2.25 a pair.

The "Lafayette" Silver Gray Blankets; 60x78 inches, weight 4 lbs., $3.00 a pair; 70x80 inches, weight 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair.

The "Valley Forge" Gray Blankets, pure wool filling on cotton warp; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $3.00 a pair; 70x82 inches, weight 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair; 74x84 inches, weight 6 lbs., $4.00 a pair.

The "Miami" Scarlet Blankets, strictly pure wool; 60x74 inches, weight 4 lbs., $2.75 a pair; 70x80 inches, weight 5 lbs., $3.25 a pair.

The "Wissahickon" Scarlet Blankets, pure wool and fast colors; 60x80 inches, weight 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair; 74x84 inches, weight 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

Bed Spreads—

White Crochet Bed Spreads, fringed all round, for metal beds, $1.50 each.

Satin-finish Bed Spreads, fringed in several effective patterns, $2.50 each.

Down Quilts—

Sateen-covered Down Quilts, figured both sides, corded edges, 6x6 feet, $3.75 each.

French Sateen-covered Down Quilts, filled with pure odorless down, at $7.50 each.

Fine Silk Down Quilts, figured one side and plain the other, interlined, $10 each.

Clothing for Boys The special Suits are still in full supply. Many other new lines of fall clothing are arriving, and some well laid plans of months ago are developing splendid values that cannot be duplicated when these present lots are gone.

This word of several sorts of Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 12 years—of which some 40 styles are now ready—

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At $5—Suits of handsome heavy all-worsted serge, with new and attractive braiding and embroidery. The best suits we have shown at the price.

At $7.50 and $8.50—Suits of fancy worsteds, in new effects, with silk shields.

Other Sailor Suits at $5.50, $6 and $7.

Boys' Knee Trousers—

We have just received a special purchase of Blue and Black Cheviot Trousers, which are just the sort wanted to help out a blouse or jacket that is still good enough for school wear. They would be unusually good value at a dollar; but the good fortune makes these—

seventy-five cents a pair

Still aplenty of the special fancy mixed Cheviot Trousers at 65c, 85c and $1.15 a pair.

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39-inch Silk-and-wool Taffeta Plaids, in 20 styles, at 85c a yard.
53-inch All-wool Cloth Plaids, in 6 styles, at $1 a yard.
48-inch Golf Camel's Hair Plaids, in 5 styles, at $1.10 a yard.
45-inch Foule Scotch Plaids, in 18 styles, at $1 a yard.
45-inch smart Homespun Plaids, in 6 styles, at $1.25 a yard.
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Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, ... Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

FARM AND GARDEN

A SIMPLE FORCING HOUSE.

In Which a Thrifty Farmer May Grow Winter Vegetables.

The growing of vegetables under glass in winter has become a great industry in the vicinity of all our northern cities, and the output of these houses finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. As a rule, this department of agriculture has been left to the professional trucker, the farmer contenting himself with working his ground during the spring and summer and allowing it to lie idle during the long winter months, when fresh vegetables bring the best prices. One reason for this neglected opportunity is undoubtedly the expensiveness of the strictly up to date forcing house.

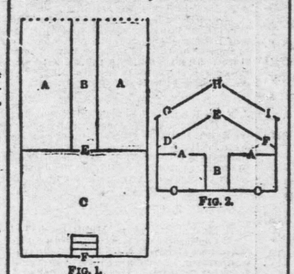


FIG. 1.

GROUND PLAN AND END VIEW.

FIG. 2.

But for a large class of semihardy vegetables, which find a ready market at fair prices, a simple and comparatively inexpensive house will answer every purpose and will grow successfully lettuce, radishes, spinach, parsley, mint, violets and pansies, for all of which there is a large and growing winter demand in all our cities and larger towns.

The house planned and built by the writer (W. H. Burbank in Farm and Fireside) is about the simplest that can be devised, being nothing more than a cold frame so modified as to be easy of access in all weather and provided with a small entrance house.

The house proper is 90 feet long and about 12 feet wide, with side walls 8 inches high. The entrance house is 12 feet by 8 feet, with side walls 3 feet high above the ground level. It is evident that these dimensions would give no head room. So the entire floor of the entrance house is excavated to a depth of three feet, and a walk two feet wide and three feet deep is dug the whole length of the glass house. This leaves surface beds five feet wide on each side of the walk. The top soil may be thrown on these beds and the subsoil used for banking up the sides of the house. The digging should be done before the carpentry work is begun.

The ridgepole of the forcing house is made of 2 by 3 inch stuff, placed six feet above the middle of the sunken path and held in place by rafters of the same stuff. The rafters on the north side, as the house runs east and west, are spaced three feet apart from center to center. On the south side, where the sashes are placed, they may be the width of the frames apart.

Even in so simple a house as this any of the vegetables or violets and pansies can be successfully grown in winter with little or no artificial heat. If no heat is used, shutters must be made to protect the sashes during cold nights. Two or three small oil heaters will obviate the need of using shutters.

In the late spring the forcing house is stripped and the beds cultivated, this open air cultivation making it possible to use the soil in the beds for two seasons.

The illustrations will make the description plain. The first figure shows the ground plan of the entrance house and a section of the forcing house. A A are the beds, B the sunken path and C the entrance house floor, excavated to a level with B. There is a door at E and another at F. The second figure is an end view. D E F is the roof of forcing house and G H I the entrance of forcing house, 2 feet 4 inches above it. The side elevation is shown in the third figure. A is the entrance house, B a section of forcing house, C C ground level and D D level of sunken path and entrance house floor.

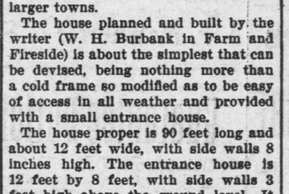


FIG. 3.

SIDE ELEVATION.

In such a house as this work should be begun the middle of September, before the sashes are put on, by sowing radish or lettuce seed or putting violet or pansy roots in the beds. Three or four crops of radishes may be grown and then the beds planted with cucumbers or tomatoes for an extra crop.

How to Handle a Queen Bee.

Great care should be used in handling queens not to injure their abdomen or legs. When it is desired to catch a queen pick her up by the wings or grasp her gently by the thorax with the thumb and forefinger; there need be no fear of her stinging, for, while nature has provided her with a sting, she seldom, if ever, uses it except upon a rival queen. Do not attempt to catch or handle queens when at all nervous or excited, as you will be very apt to maim or injure them in some way, advises a writer in American Gardening.

A HANDY WAGON.

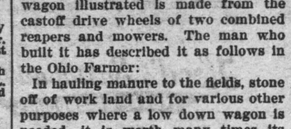
Made From Old Material in the Farm Workshop.

The cheap and convenient homemade wagon illustrated is made from the castoff drive wheels of two combined reapers and mowers. The man who built it has described it as follows in the Ohio Farmer:

In hauling manure to the fields, stone off of work land and for various other purposes where a low down wagon is needed, it is worth many times its cost and has many advantages over a common farm wagon. Being low it is easily loaded and unloaded, while the broad faced wheels will permit hauling over meadows or soft ground without damage, when narrow tired wheels could not be used at all.

The cash outlay for it was a mere trifle. We got one pair of wheels and spindles from an old machine that we had worn out on the farm, the others were bought for 50 cents at a nearby sale. We bought also less than 50 cents worth of bolts, all told, at our village hardware store. The rest of the material was furnished from our lumber pile and shop. The work was done by the writer at our farm workshop—where we have a forge. Three or four days' work at odd times were required for the purpose. The woodwork is all in the rough, no plane or paint being used, as utility, not beauty, was our aim in constructing it. By making the bolster in front three inches higher than the wheels and iron braces and supports (in one) of old wagon tire the same height on rear axle, we were able to make the platform—or bottom of bed—project out over the wheels. This feature of the wagon we find of great advantage in many kinds of work.

By removing the side boards—one of which is removed and lies diagonally in the cut—and erecting a suitable standard in front and extending the platform a few feet in the rear with



HOMEMADE HANDY WAGON.

light scantlings supported by iron stirrups attached to the platform, we can have a first class hay rack that would often come in good service in hauling hay, sheaf grain or corn fodder from the field.

The mower wheels are especially adapted to the construction of such wagons, as the hubs are 8½ inches long, face 4¼ inches wide, while they are 30 inches high. There may be other wheels just as good, however. The long hub is quite an item, though, in the wheel, as it gives strength and durability to the wheel.

We used the original spindles. By cutting the shaft in two in the middle and punching holes near the ends for bolts, we fastened them to wooden axles of the desired length. We made the reach seven feet from axle to axle, which is none too long if intended for hay and fodder hauling. The platform is ten feet long by six feet wide, the front wheels passing under the same in turning. A stationary board eight inches high is bolted to upright irons at front end of platform. Cleats are nailed to this to receive front end of side boards. These are only six inches wide, but can be made wider if desired.

Some persons might object to the projecting spurs on these wheels. In practice these do no harm, as their worn condition from long use and the packing of the earth between them leaves so little of them protruding that they do no damage even on young meadows.

The Clover Crop.

There are few states in which the production of clover does not present a more or less marked contrast to the almost uniformly large production of last year. In the New England states there is a falling off of one-third to one-half; New York reports 71 per cent of a full crop, as compared with 109 per cent last year; Pennsylvania reports 76 per cent, as compared with 93; Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana show a reduction from last year of 7, 6 and 8 points respectively, while Illinois has but 64, Wisconsin 81 and Iowa 17 per cent of a full crop. Excluding the states in which the cultivation of clover is merely sporadic, Ohio alone has as large a crop as it had last year, and this is doubtless accounted for in part by the fact that last year's crop in that state was considerably below the average for the country as a whole. Such is the report of the August crop circular.

Notes From the Crop Circular.

The average condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 80.9. This was 2.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 5.7 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1897, and 3.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 3.4 per cent in the hay acreage. Of 14 states mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year, only Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota and California show increased acreage.

From all but a few states reports as to the condition of the apple crop Aug. 1 are even more unfavorable than they were the preceding month. The exceptions are an improvement of two points in Ohio and three points in Michigan and Virginia.

The average condition of potatoes on Aug. 1 was 93. This was 0.8 point lower than one month ago, but 9.1 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1898, 15.1 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897 and 6.9 points above the mean of August averages for the last ten years. The whole of the 13 states, having 100,000 acres or upward in spring wheat, show a decline in condition as compared with July 1.

TO FIRST VOTERS.

There is a constitutional provision which will become operative before the next general election is held, of which the general public may not be aware, although it has been published in connection with the Constitutional Convention. It is an educational test. It is "that no person who becomes of age or who is naturalized after January 1st, 1900, shall be permitted to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution in English, and be capable of writing his name."

Many School Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York. Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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GOOD GRAVEL ROADS.

FAR SUPERIOR TO THE COMMON EARTH HIGHWAY.

Information as to the Selection of Material—Preparing the Foundation—Grading and Rolling Very Important.

In connection with the building and maintenance of gravel roads the most important matter to consider is that of selecting the proper material. A small proportion of argillaceous sand, clayey, or earthly matter contained in some gravel enables it to pack readily and consolidate under traffic or the road roller. Seaside and river gravel, which is composed usually of rounded, water worn pebbles, is unfit for surfacing roads. The small stones of which they are composed, having no angular projections or sharp edges, easily move or slide against each other and will not bind together, and even when mixed with clay may turn freely, causing the whole surface to be loose, like materials in a shaken sieve.

Inferior qualities of gravel can sometimes be used for foundations, but where it becomes necessary to employ such material even for that purpose it is well to mix just enough sandy or clayey loam to bind it firmly together. For the wearing surface or the top layer the pebbles should, if possible, be comparatively clean, hard, angular and tough, so that they will readily consolidate and will not be easily pulverized by the impact of traffic into dust and mud. They should be coarse, varying in size from half an inch to an inch and one-half.

Where blue gravel or hardpan and clean bank gravel are procurable a good road may be made by mixing the two together. Pit gravel or gravel dug from the earth, as a rule, contains too much earthy matter. This may, however, be removed by sifting. For this purpose two sieves are necessary, through which the gravel should be thrown. The meshes of one sieve should be one and one-half or two inches in diameter, while the meshes of the other should be three-fourths of an inch. All pebbles which will not go through the one and one-half inch meshes should be rejected or broken so that they will go through. All material which sifts through the three-fourths inch meshes should be rejected for the road, but may be used in making side paths. The excellent road which can be built from materials prepared in this way is so far superior to the one made of the natural clayey material that the expense and trouble of sifting are many times repaid.

Some earth roads may be greatly improved by covering the surface with a layer of three or four inches of gravel, and sometimes even a thinner layer may prove of very great benefit if kept in proper repair. The subsoil of such roadway ought, however, to be well drained or of a light and porous nature. Roads constructed over clay soils require a layer of at least six inches of gravel. The gravel must be deep enough to prevent the weight of traffic forcing the surface material into weak places in the clay beneath, and also to prevent the surface water from percolating through and softening the clay and causing the roadway to be torn up.

Owing to a lack of knowledge regarding construction, indifference or carelessness in building or improving, roads made of gravel are often very much worse than they ought to be. Some of them are made by simply dumping the material into ruts, mudholes or butterlike depressions or on unimproved foundation and are left thus for traffic to consolidate, while others are made by covering the surface with inferior material without any attention being paid to the fundamental principles of drainage. As a result of such thoughtless and haphazard methods the road usually becomes rougher and more completely covered with holes than before.

In constructing a gravel road the roadbed should first be brought to the proper grade. Ordinarily an excavation is then made to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, varying in width with the requirements of traffic. For a farm or farming community the width need not be greater than 10 or 12 feet. A roadway which is too wide is not only useless, but the extra width is a positive damage. Any width beyond that needed for the traffic is not only a waste of money in constructing the road, but is the cause of a never ending expense in maintaining it. The surface of the roadbed should preferably have a fall from the center to the sides the same as that to be given the finished road, and should, if possible, be thoroughly rolled and consolidated until smooth and firm.

A layer, not thicker than four inches, of good gravel, such as that recommended above, should then be spread evenly over the prepared roadbed.

If a roller cannot be had, the road is thrown open to traffic until it becomes well consolidated, but it is impossible to properly consolidate materials by the movement of vehicles over the road, and if this means is pursued constant watchfulness is necessary to prevent unequal wear and to keep the surface smooth and free from ruts. The work may be hastened and facilitated by the use of a horse roller or light steam roller, and, of course, far better results can be accomplished by this means. If the gravel be too dry to consolidate easily, it should be kept moist by sprinkling. It should not, however, be made too wet, as an earthy or clayey matter in the gravel is liable to be dissolved.

As soon as the first layer has been properly consolidated a second, third and, if necessary, fourth layer, each three or four inches in thickness, is spread on and treated in the same manner, until the road is built up to the required thickness and cross section. The thickness in most cases need not be greater than 10 or 12 inches, and the fall from the center to the sides ought not to be greater than 1 foot in 20 feet, or less than 1 in 25.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" exclaimed the bicycle tire as the cyclist approached with a pump.

"De race am not allus ter de swift," says Brother Watkins. "De fast young man am just ez liable ter pick de wrong hoss ez enybody else."

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Read the Transcript

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after June 3d, 1899, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P. M	EXP P. M
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‖10 20	‡1 52	‡3.46	25:54	‖11.10
Baltimore	4 10	9 18	12 05	1.46	4:23	7.53
Wilmington	8 13	11 04	2.35	4.27	6:36	11.56
Farnhurst	‖ 8.52		‖ 2 44		7:04	
New Castle	8 27	‖11.21	2 48	4.35	7:09	
State Road	‖8.33		‖ 2 54		7:14	
Bear	‖8.38		‖ 2.59	‖ 4.48	7:19	
Porter	8.45		‖ 3.04	4.52	7:25	
Kirkwood	8.50		‖ 3.09		7:30	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‖ 3.17		‖ 7:38	
Armstrong	‖ 9.03		‖ 3.21		‖ 7:42	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.26	5.08	7:48	12.39
Townsend	9 17		3.34	5.23	7:56	
Blackbird	‖ 9.22		‖ 3.39		‖ 8:01	
Gr'n Spring	‖ 9.27		‖ 3.45		‖ 8:07	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	3.51	5.42	8:13	12.57
Smyrna LV	9 23	11.57	3.41	5.21	8:03	
Brenford	‖ 9.38		‖ 3.56		‖ 8:18	
Cheswold	‖ 9.43		‖ 4.01		‖ 8:24	
Dupont			‖ 4.07			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.14	5.59	8:34	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4 20	6.08	8:40	a 1.24
Woodside	‖10.11			‖ 6.11	‖ 8.47	
Viola	‖10.15			‖ 6.15	‖ 8.51	
Felton	10 20	‖12.40		6.20	8.56	a 1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53		6.33	9.07	1.50
Farmington	‖10 42	a 1.07		‖ 6.41	‖ 9.15	
Greenwood	‖10.50	‖ 1.08		‖ 6.49	‖ 9.23	
Bridgeville	10.58	‖ 1.16		6.57	9.31	a 2.14
Cannons	‖11 03			‖ 7.02	‖ 9.36	
Seaford	11 13	1.27		7.11	9.45	2.26
Laurel	11.23	‖ 1.37		7.21	9.55	a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.30	10.05	2.50

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	‖1.08		‖7.00	‖8.00	‖2 15	‖3.30
Laurel	‖ 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8 24	2 35	3.56
Cannons			‖ 7.31	‖ 8.31		‖ 4.04
Bridgeville	‖ 1.48		7.37	8 37	‖ 2.46	4.11
Greenwood			‖7.45	‖ 8.45	‖ 2.54	‖ 4.19
Farmington			‖ 7.53	‖ 8.53		‖ 4.27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08	4:40
Felton	‖ 2.33		8.14	9.16	‖ 3.18	4:49
Viola			‖8.18	‖ 9.20		‖ 4:53
Woodside			‖8.22	‖ 9.24		‖ 4:57
Wyoming	‖2:46	‖6.57	8 29	9.31	‖ 3 30	5:05
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9 38	3 36	5:11
Dupont		‖7.08				
Cheswold		‖7.13		‖ 9.48		‖ 5:20
Brenford		‖7.18		‖ 9.53		‖ 5:25
Smyrna LV		7.15	8.42	9 50	3.41	5:21
Clayton	3.09	7.25	8.53	10.00	3.54	5:31
Gr'n Spring		‖7.29				‖ 5:37
Blackbird		‖7.35		‖10.09		‖ 5:43
Townsend		7.40	9 06	10 14	4.07	5:50
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9 15	10.24	4.16	5:58
Armstrong		‖7.54				‖ 6:02
Mt Pleasant		7.58		‖10 33		6:06
Kirkwood		8.08		10.42		6:16
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 48	4 34	6:22
Bear		‖8.20		‖10.53		‖ 6:27
State Road		‖8.25		‖10.58		‖ 6.32
New Castle		8.31	9 46	11.04	‖ 4.47	6:37
Farnhurst		‖8.36	9 50	‖11.09		‖ 6.42
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11.19	4.59	6:50
Baltimore	6.22	10.34	12 45	2 05	7.10	8:43
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12.06	5.43	7:42
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilming ton and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"t" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.35, 4.27, and 6.55, p. m., week-days Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.04 a. m., 4.47 and 6.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.38 a m 6.37 p m week days. Returning train leaves Franklin City 6.00 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. week days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.33 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.52 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown, Lewes at 10.38 a. m., 6.37 p. m., week-days, Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Rehoboth, 10.38 a. m., 6.37 p. m. week-days. Returning, leave Rehoboth 6.30 a. m., 2.45 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.38 a. m. and 6.37 p. m. week days. Returning, leave Berlin 7.02 a m and 2.40 p. m. week days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5.31 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.36 a. m., and 2.37 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. week-days, Returning, leave Cambridge 7.00 a.m. and 2.30 p. m. week-days

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